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Outline of plague eradication.

General measures.....	Survey.....	Plague laboratory diagnosis.	Human plague. Rodent plague. Rodent examination. Epidemiology of human cases. "Sentinel" guinea pigs or rats.
		Demarcation of infection.	Trapping. Poisoning. Miscellaneous.
	Eradication.....	Rodent destruction.....	Food supplies. Elimination of harborage.
		Rat proofing.....	Ships. Freight. Baggage. Railroad cars. Stations.
	Restrictive.....	Fumigation by SO ₂ or HCN. Rat proofing and supervision.	
Special measures (applied to plague foci).	Evacuation.	Summary destruction of harborage.	
	Intensive rodent destruction.	Fumigation.....	{ HCN. SO ₂ . CS ₂ . CaC ₂ .
		Kerosene. Kerosene emulsion.	
	Flea destruction.....	Fumigants.....	{ HCN. SO ₂ .
Procedures of minor value or doubtful effectiveness.		General cleanliness. Attention to household pets, cats, and dogs.	
	General destructive measures.		
	Hospitalization of human cases.		
	Quarantine of personnel.		
	Vaccination. Disinfection. Stoppage of rat holes.		

STANDARDS FOR MARKET MILK.**THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AND RECOGNITION NECESSARY FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF MILK IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY.**

In the Public Health Reports of May 10, 1912, there was published the report of the Commission on Milk Standards appointed by the New York Milk Committee. The commission was a voluntary organization composed of men from various parts of the country. They were appointed to draft standards by which market milk could be suitably classified, such a classification being desirable in the interests of the producer, the purveyor, and the consumer.

The handling of any article for sale is on a satisfactory basis only when it can be judged by standards understood by both the one who sells and the one who buys. This is especially so when the article is a foodstuff of such general use and so intimately related to the spread of disease as milk.

A revised report of the Commission on Milk Standards was published in the Public Health Reports of August 22, 1913. The standards recommended by the commission in this report have been indorsed by the conference of State and provincial boards of health (June 19, 1914) and the American Medical Association (Atlantic City meeting, June 22-26, 1914).

In the Public Health Reports of May 15, 1914, there was published a tabulation of the bacteriological standards for milk adopted by

cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over according to the census of 1910. While there is some question as to the sanitary significance of varying bacterial counts, the number of bacteria contained in a milk gives considerable information regarding the care with which that milk has been produced and handled. Consequently bacteriological standards (bacterial counts) play a necessary part in the protection of this foodstuff.

Standards for milk established at the present time are, in the nature of things, not final, but they represent the best judgment of those most familiar with the subject, and without them present knowledge can not be rationally used for the common good.